

The Tucumcari News

AND TUCUMCARI TIMES

VOLUME 8, NO. 61.

TUCUMCARI, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1910

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00 A YEAR

DEATH MAY NOT END YOUR TROUBLES, HANG TO LIFE

Every Day We Read of Suicides, Most of Them Growing Out of Family Troubles. While Married Life is Conducive to Greatest Happiness on Earth, So Says The Tenderfoot.

SUICIDE NOT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM

Suicide not the Solution
Don't commit suicide. Death may not end your troubles. Serving time on earth beats serving eternity in hell. Even if there is no hell, as wicked men would have us believe, it would be altogether unseemly to break into heaven unannounced. As death comes but once let God provide the manner and fix the time and place. Our chief concern should be to so live that we may look upon death as the doorway to eternal bliss. Our troubles may be but the crucible in which our lives are purified and made fit for elysian pleasures. We don't know, but it's worth trying for. If there is any disappointment let it come after we have done the very best we could. We have lost nothing by doing right, and we may lose everything by doing wrong. Hang on to life.

This advice would seem to be uncalculated for, so general is the desire to live and so tenaciously do we grip the life-line. But papers relate suicide and attempts that fail. Every day we read of suicides. Most of them grow out of family troubles, of domestic infelicity. While married life is conducive to the greatest happiness on earth, yet it may beget the deepest wounds and the keenest sorrows that sadden the life of men and women. But even unhappiness in the home is not the solution of this or any other problem of life. Hundreds of men and women are right now contemplating this foolish act and hundreds of them will take the fatal step. True, they will escape the ills they have, but it were far better for them if they should remain on earth in their natural term of life and either flee from their torments or rake hell with their torments.

If you are contemplating suicide, don't do it. You must fight if you would win in any effort of life. Even happiness comes only with toil and sacrifice. Only troubles come uninvited, and we must overcome our troubles or they will overcome us. Our tormentors persecute us only so long as it furnishes them satisfaction and so long as it gives us pain. Whenever we weaken we invite new troubles and add pleasure to those who persecute us. It is the courageous man, the hard bitter, the man who fights till night and then prays for dawn that he may see to fight again, that wins life's battles. It is a coward that becomes the football that everybody kicks. It is the weakling that would destroy his own life rather than make his life worth living. These comments, of course, do not refer to the unfortunates who end life while deranged by disease, and who arouse our deepest sympathy. They are blameless both in sight of God and of man.

Teddy Will Still Be Leader
If there were any who had thought that the power and prestige of Theodore Roosevelt was waning, they must revise their figures, in view of the lessons of the Colonel's western trip, which would indicate to a blind man that his long trip in Africa has not dulled his grasp of the American needs. His speech at Osawatomie is almost a positive indication that he will lead the reform elements that are now making things warm all over the land. It is against the rules for me to talk politics in this department and I am not going to do it now, but I just want to quote Teddy's declaration of principles at John Brown's town, as being illustrative of the Roosevelt idea, and then leave to my readers if it is not about the ablest exposition of the insurgency of

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PRESIDENT MAKES CHANGES IN TWO NEW MEX. FORESTS

The Changes Are the Result of Careful Field Examination Made by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

INCLUDES LANDS IN PUERTO VALLEY

The President has signed a proclamation which eliminate from the Jemez National Forest 128,736 acres, and add to it 26,880 acres and to the Carson National Forest 110,033 acres.

These changes are the result of a careful field examination made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture last summer, to learn where the Forest boundaries included land that should be restored to the open public domain, or excluded land that should have been taken in. The land eliminated is at the southwest corner of the Jemez. It includes the settlements of La Jara and Cuba and practically all of the agricultural lands in the Puerto Valley, with all of the Mesa Portales and most of the Valle Chiguile and the Valle San Ysidro.

There is estimate to be on the elimination 3,000,000 feet of yellow pine and several thousand cords of pinon and cedar, but the forest growth is so scattered and interspersed with such large areas of open grass land that it is thought inadvisable to hold it.

The addition to the Jemez is at the extreme northwest corner of the Forest, in T. 26 and 26 N., R. 2 W., immediately south of the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation and the Jicarilla Division of the Carson National Forest. It lies upon the continental divide, and embraces a portion of the country known as the Cefita Blanca. This area contains some tracts of very good yellow pine, running from 3,000 to 8,000 feet per acre and estimated altogether at 20,200,000 board feet. The remaining area consists of heavy pinon timber, running from 8 to 15 cords for the entire addition. There are no settlements in this region and very few industries other than grazing.

The addition to the Carson National Forest forms a strip from two to nine miles wide along the west side of the Jicarilla Division of the Forest, in T. 27 to 32 N., R. 4 W., and T. 29 and 32 N., R. 5 W., N. M. P. M., on the watershed of the San Juan River. It contains some very good bodies of yellow pine timber, estimated at 85,000,000 B. M., and also heavy forests of juniper and pinon, estimated altogether at 420,000 cords. This country is unsettled at the present time, but is accessible to points on the D. & R. G. Ry., in Colorado. The southern portion of the addition is a mesa country intersected by canyons, changing toward the north to rocky ridges. There is no living water on this area, but all the arroyos carry floods during the rainy season.

The unappropriated portions of the lands eliminated from the Jemez will be restored for settlement and entry after being advertised in the local papers by the Secretary of the Interior.

CLINT RUTHERFORD IS PLEASED WITH OREGON

Clint Rutherford, who was for many years a resident of Tucumcari, and was engaged in the harness business on Main Street, wrote to the News this week from Oregon City, Oregon, and states that he is well pleased with his new location. He requests that we send him the News, that he may keep in touch with Tucumcari.

THE POPULATION OF NEW YORK NOW REACHES 4,766,883

Census Figures Make American Metropolis Second Largest in World—Gains 1,329,681 In Ten Years.

THE BRONX SHOWS BIGGEST INCREASE

Washington, Sept. 1.—Greater New York has a population of 4,766,883, under the thirteenth decennial census, according to figures issued tonight by Director of the Census Durand. This makes New York the second largest city in the world and as large as any two foreign cities excepting London.

Since 1900 the population of the metropolis has increased by 1,329,681, or 37.7 per cent, as compared with 3,437,202 under the last census. The borough of Bronx showed the greatest increase in the greater city, Queens, Brooklyn, Richmond and Manhattan following next in order.

The figures for these boroughs, together with the increases are as follows:

Bronx 430,980, an increase of 230,475, or 114.9 per cent.
Queens, 284,041 increase, 131,042, or 55.6 per cent.
Brooklyn, 1,643,351, an increase of 18,948, or 28.3 per cent.
Manhattan borough, 2331,542, an increase of 481,449, on 26 per cent increase.

A Graphic Comparison

New York City contains only 116,649 fewer people than the combined 14 cities of more than 200,000 the population of which already has been announced, namely:

Pittsburg, St. Louis, Detroit, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Newark, Milwaukee, Washington, Indianapolis, Jersey City, Kansas City, Providence, St. Paul and Denver. The aggregate population of the cities named is given as 4,931,532.

The city of New York, as constituted prior to the act of consolidation effective in January 1898, had a population in 1890 of 1,515,301, as compared with 3,437,202, in 1900, showing an apparent increase of 1,921,901 or 126.8 per cent for the greater city.

It is understood the census figures for Philadelphia, the third largest city in the United States, will be issued tomorrow night. The population of Chicago, the second largest city in the country, probably will be announced about the middle of this month.

Fireman P. C. Kramer has returned from Hotel Dieu at El Paso, but states he is not improving any. He is suffering from the effects of injuries sustained last October, when his hip was injured at Dawson.

Chs. Holding, editor of the Bard City News, was in town Labor Day, and took in the celebration.

ELECTION RESULT IN QUAY COUNTY STILL IN DOUBT

Returns Are Not All In But Indicate That Holloman May Be Elected, Making Two Republicans

CHAS. H. KOHN OF MONTOKA ELECTED

The result of Tuesday's election in Quay County insures the election of three democrats and one republican, and the vote for the fifth delegate is claimed to be so close that it will take an official count to decide it. The democrats elected are: C. C. Davidson, E. F. Saxon and J. L. House, and the Republican is Chas. H. Kohn of Montoka. The vote at this time is so close between Reed Holloman and Roark, that both sides are claiming a victory, and it will not be known until after the official count today, who is elected.

Quay county is claimed by the democrats as having a democratic majority of several hundred, and it was thought by them that it was impossible to elect a republican from this county. C. C. Davidson of Tucumcari, has been practicing law in this city for four years, is a good lawyer, and will make Quay county a good representative. Mr. Saxon is a resident of Tucumcari, is a lawyer, and will do his best to give the new state a safe and sound constitution. Mr. House is a merchant and stockman, lives at House, and will be one of the big men of the convention. Mr. Kohn is a merchant and stockman, lives at Montoka, has made a success of business for himself, is a native of the territory having lived here all his life, knows the needs of the people and will look after the interests of his county in the convention. In the Territory the Republican victory is complete, the returns showing that out of the 100 delegates elected 72 of them are republicans and 28 democrats. This will give the republicans a safe majority, and there will be given to the people of the new state a constitution that they will gladly adopt and one that will be approved by President Taft and endorsed by Congress.

D. J. FINNEGAN IN IDAHO

The News received a card this week from D. J. Finnegan, who is in Idaho, and he says that he likes it fine. He asks about New Mexico, and states that he was glad to hear from the Territory, and the fine rains we have been having.

Editor McNeal of the Nara Visa New Mexican, was one of the ball players from Nara Visa at the Labor Day celebration. He also won several prizes in other contests.

J. L. House, one of the successful candidates to the Constitutional Convention, has been in the city several days this week.

LARGEST CELEBRATION IN HISTORY OF TUCUMCARI

The Labor Day Celebration Here Will Long Be Remembered as the Biggest and Best Ever—People Came From All Parts of the County—Fully Two Thousand Visitors Were Here.

SETTLERS IN WEST ARE TESTING METHODS OF CULTIVATION

Summer Fallowing Has Contributed Largely Toward Putting Farming On a Paying Basis.

CLEAR CULTIVATION FOR WINTER WHEAT

Tucumcari, N. M., Sept. 6, 1910. Editor Tucumcari News, Tucumcari, N. M.

Dear Sir:—I am enclosing an article which I have written dealing with the dry farming question in New Mexico. Knowing that you have the interests of the settlers of your community at heart I am going to ask you to kindly publish the article in Tucumcari News. Thanking you for this and past favors, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,
R. S. TRUMBULL,
Agricultural Agent, E. P. & S. W.

In their effort to successfully establish agriculture in non-irrigable sections of New Mexico and other parts of the Southwest the settlers are testing various methods of cultivation and cropping. A method that has contributed largely toward putting farming on a paying basis in other localities of limited rainfall, but which has been tried very little here, is the practicing of summer fallowing (clear cultivation), for the purpose of storing moisture in the subsoil previous to the planting of the crop.

The reader may recall having seen an article from me in this paper, about the middle of last June, referring to a test piece of winter wheat maturing near Corona, New Mexico, which was sown on summer fallowed land.

At this writing I wish to merely give the results without going into the details involved which appeared in the previous article.

I was on the field when the crop was harvested, June 29th, and learning that it was not apt to be taken care of in a way that the yield could be ascertained, I gathered the crop from an area 10 by 10 feet carefully selected from a part of the field which I thought would represent quite closely the average of the field. This sample was threshed on July 14th, after it had quite thoroughly dried and from it the following data was obtained.

Weight of grain, 3 pounds 12 1/2 oz.
Weight of straw, 8 lbs 10 oz.

Yield of grain per acre 27.45 bu.

Yield of straw per acre 3757 pounds.

A record of the precipitation at Corona has been kept since July 1, 1909, about the time of the summer fallowing of this field began. The precipitation from that date to the time of the harvesting of this wheat (one year) was 13.79 inches. Of this amount, 7.94 inches fell between July 1 and the date of seeding, Sept. 13. The storing of this moisture in the soil before seeding was the factor to which the success of the crop was due; for without it the crop would have had but 5.85 inches of precipitation for its growth and failure would have been inevitable, as verified by the other fields where seed was sown in soil not previously moistened to a considerable depth by summer fallowing. The soil in this field was dried to a depth of nearly eight feet by this wheat crop as shown by borings made with a soil auger, the moisture having penetrated to a greater depth than that, in most of the field at seeding time.

Several hundred acres of wheat were

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REAL HORSE RACES AT RACE TRACKS

Monday September 5th, 1910 will long be remembered in Tucumcari as the biggest and best celebration that the city has ever had. The immense crowd was a real surprise to everyone. People came from all parts of the county, in wagons and buggies, a number on horseback, and every train running into the city on Sunday night and Monday morning was crowded with persons who had come to the celebration. The streets of the town was crowded as early as eight o'clock in the morning, and by ten o'clock when the program commenced the crowd was divided, some remaining in town and many going to the race tracks north of the city. At ten o'clock the first race was run for a purse of \$100, the winner being the horse belonging to James Bell of Tucumcari. This was followed by a pony race which was a good one and was won by one of James Bell's ponies.

At one p. m. the crowd began moving toward the park where many of the features of the day were pulled off during the afternoon. The first feature at the park was a foot race for boys under 15 years of age, and the first prize was won by Clyde Lucas and the second by John Neis.

The next was one of the finest features of the day, the "Fat Man's Race." The following were in the race: F. A. Caruthers, L. G. Maitland, W. E. Crow of Nara Visa, who tipped the beam at 290 3-4, Bill Davis and William Ridley. The race was a surprise to every one, for those fat men did certainly "go some." The fact is they went so much faster than was expected, that the time keeper said that his watch did not move while they were on the run, but he suggested that the watch was so interested and surprised, that it held its breath while they swept down the track. The first prize went to Maitland and the second to Bill Davis.

The next race was what was denominated a "sack race," for boys. This was very amusing. The boys had their legs in tow sacks and could only come down the track as the frog goes, by jumps, but they certainly did do some fine jumping as the crowd of three thousand persons cheered from the grand stand and the grounds. Calvin Lucas won first and Lyden Gregory second prizes.

The fourth was a wheelbarrow race, and each of the boys pushed a wheelbarrow with another boy riding in it. First prize went to Will Welch, second to Clyde Lucas.

Then came a fifty yard dash. There were four entries: R. F. Hutchinson, L. Hillhouse of Nara Visa, Hugo Lowenstein of Nara Visa, and S. T. Hopkins of Tucumcari. First Prize was won by Hillhouse, second by Hopkins.

Then came a hundred yard dash in which there were six entries as follows: Hutchinson, Ridley, Smith, and Hopkins of Tucumcari, and Lowenstein and Hillhouse of Nara Visa. The dash was made in 11 seconds, and first prize went to Lowenstein and second to Hillhouse.

The base ball game between Tucumcari and Nara Visa was called and it is seldom that the fans are given a better exhibition of the National game than was given by these two teams. The teams were in good trim, both had their good players, and were in excellent spirits, and everything went off as nicely as possible. There was no squabbling, nobody wanted to

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Barnes and Rankin New Furniture Store



The above cut was made a few days ago from the fine building being erected by Messrs. Barnes and Rankin on west Main street. The building is 50 x 120 feet and is one of the best in the city. Barnes and Rankin carry a large line of fine furniture and shelf hardware and enjoy the confidence and patronage of the citizens of Tucumcari and Quay County.